

THE ENTERPRISE.

WELLINGTON, OHIO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON.

The naval officials are elated over another very satisfactory trial of the gunboat Newport. After the Newport had been a year and a half in commission and seven months out of dry dock, in a run of 150 hours she made over eight knots an hour with a coal consumption of slightly over 11 tons of coal per day. As her bunkers hold 232 tons of coal this indicates a steaming radius of 19 days.

A medal of honor has been awarded by the navy department to Corporal MacNeal, of the marine corps, for gallantry aboard the Brooklyn during the fight with Cervera's fleet. Corporal MacNeal climbed over on a six-pounder gun under the fore-castle and cleared it of a jammed shell, after several other privates had failed. This feat was performed during the heaviest part of the action.

The acting postmaster general has declined to authorize the carrying of a mail pouch by an automobile from Chicago to New York. Mr. Shallenberger says that while the department watches with interest the development of the motor carriage, it cannot lend its official endorsement to such a test.

The amount of gold certificates issued under the recent order of the secretary of the treasury in exchange for gold coin is \$18,836,040.

EAST.

The patent leather trust, which has been in course of formation in Newark, N. J., for some time, is an assured fact. Nine leading patent leather manufacturers have accepted the terms offered by the promoters.

The Greater New York Retail Butchers' association has decided that an advance of at least three cents per pound in the price of meat is imperatively necessary to protect retailers against a heavy loss from the sharp advance in wholesale rates. In most retail stores the advance has already been put in operation.

Suit has been commenced in the supreme court by John Mohl, of New York City for \$15,000 damages against the Anawanda tribe, Order of Red Men, for alleged crucifixes inflicted upon him while being initiated into the order, one year ago.

At New York Mrs. Ellen Collins has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for maintaining a baby farm without a license. In visiting the woman's rooms to investigate the cause of infants' cries, two agents of the Children's society found a child four months old dying of starvation.

On the night of the 16th a Lake Shore passenger train struck a car containing four persons at a street crossing, in Erie, Pa. Jay Gould, a young man of Erie, was instantly killed; Miss Marie Sartorius so seriously injured that her recovery is doubtful; her sister, Anna Sartorius, of Mendville, Pa., and George Frank slightly bruised. Both horses were killed.

The employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad are uneasy over the probable sitting out of the present force of railroad men. It is rumored that it is intended to do away with the services of many of the crews to reduce expenses. Twenty-five crews, it is said, are to be laid off when the new time table goes into effect.

The will of the late Horatio U. Slater, of Webster, Mass., the manufacturer, reported to have been the richest man in Massachusetts, makes no bequests to the public or charity, but provides for the continued operation of his great mills.

On the 18th relief for the Porto Ricans left destitute by the hurricane was dispatched from New York on the steamer Evelyn, which sailed for Ponce. The supplies consisted largely of clothing and medicine.

At Matineau, N. Y., on the 18th two trains on the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut railroad came together in a head-end collision. Both firemen and engineers jumped to safety. One of the trains, an express, was loaded with Mill Brook residents on their way to New York. A few of them were slightly bruised, but none seriously. Baggage-master Bloomer, of the express, was badly injured. Damage \$25,000.

For the week ended August 18 the business failures in the United States numbered 156, as compared with 151 for the corresponding week of 1878, and 24 in Canada, as against 17 for the same time last year.

Nearly 2,500 miners at the Honey Brook (Pa.) mines of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. have struck. The men claim the company has broken the old contract relative to hiring union men, and discriminates against them in the distribution of positions. It is reported on good authority that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has concluded to build a trolley road that will have such connections and traffic agreements as will make a continuous trolley line from Jersey City to Washington.

At New York City 1,500 cloakmakers employed by A. Popkin & Co., have gone on strike because, it is claimed, Mr. Popkin refuses to agree to a new wage scale.

American interest in the trial at Rennes has taken a practical turn. A number of theatrical agents are already striving to secure the prisoner of Devil's Island for a season of lectures in the United States.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Chicago restaurant keepers are beginning to put up the prices of steaks and chops to their patrons in response to the advances in price made by the packing companies. They claim there is no money in the sale of meats at the old figures.

At Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th an explosion of dynamite in a store room of the Cumberland Electric Light and Power Co. wrecked the building and killed John Davis, lineman, and Steer Toney, storekeeper, the only occupants of the building at the time.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during the month of July the total collections were \$28,012,287, a net increase as compared with July, 1898, of \$20,862.

The project of building a great Protestant hospital at Des Moines, Ia., under the nominal auspices of the Methodist church, but really non-sectarian, is assured of success. James Callanan, a millionaire of that city, offers a site worth \$75,000. The financial machinery of the Methodist church has taken hold of the matter and it is expected the money will all be raised within a year.

On the 18th David Boyd, James Holman and Henry Heath were killed by the explosion of two boilers at the Pittsburgh, Kan., vitrified brick works. The five-story Haven building at Cincinnati was destroyed by fire on the 18th. It was occupied by James F. Haven, manufacturer of machinery; C. E. Tittel, manufacturer of woodwork machinery, and Z. A. Gomersall, dealer in paper stock and rags. The heaviest loser will be James L. Haven, owner of the building, whose factory was stocked with valuable machinery. The total loss will exceed \$150,000; insurance partial.

It is reported that 15 tow mills have formed a combine by which they expect to control the tow market of the country. Headquarters for the combine have been located at Elma, Ia., where a large factory is in operation. It is claimed that practically all the tow used in this country is manufactured by these 15 mills, which are located in northern Iowa, southern Minnesota and the Dakotas.

On the 18th St. Paul's German Catholic church at Cincinnati was partially destroyed by fire. The church was being remodeled for its golden jubilee anniversary. Loss \$120,000.

On the 18th a threshing engine blew up about five miles from Empire, Mich., killing Lyman E. Pilbeam, Archie Auton and Robert Newhew. William Gilbert was terribly injured and will probably die.

FOREIGN.

Leading European Jews are arranging for a meeting in Switzerland in order to form an international association for their defense against the crusade of the anti-Semites, and to protect the Jews in France after the Dreyfus court-martial is ended.

All of Egypt is infected with the foot and mouth disease. There have been 1,827 cases reported since July 18.

The English board of trade bankruptcy report for 1898 shows an increase of 256 in the number of failures.

During the recent tropical hurricane the town of Red Bay, on the island of Andros, 20 miles southwest of Nassau, was swept away and about 300 lives lost. An eye-witness of the storm estimates that the loss of life on the island was fully 600.

The following official figures are given of the casualties in the Ponce district in Porto Rico due to the hurricane: Dead buried in city 144, dead buried in country 250, swept out to sea and drowned 150, serious hospital cases resulting from the storm 200.

Notice has been given to the foreign ministers by the Haytian government that it has issued a decree expelling the refugees which are under their protection.

LATER.

The English Church Missionary society has received a report stating that 40,000 persons have died of famine on the east coast of Africa.

Sixteen fishermen were camping on Wan Island, N. C., near the mouth of the Neuse river during the recent storm. The island was overflowed, compelling them to seek the mainland. In the attempt all of their boats were capsized except one, drowning 14 men.

Fire at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 21st did heavy damage to the building and stock of H. Messersmith, house furnisher. The stock carried by Messersmith was valued at \$175,000 and the greater portion of it was destroyed or badly damaged.

The Columbia glass works at Bridge-ton, N. J., one of several glass factories in that locality which have been closed for some time, owing to strikes for the recognition of the union, will be started up as a union establishment. An agreement to that effect was signed on the 21st by officials of the company and by President Hayes, of the Glassworkers' association. This will give 800 men employment.

Since the advance in the price of meat the demand for poultry has greatly increased in Missouri. Eastern buyers are now scattered all over the state and a large per cent. of chickens are shipped to the Atlantic coast cities. Until recently it was difficult for farmers living a considerable distance from a railroad to dispose of their surplus poultry at advantageous prices. Now agents pick up every fowl that is for sale.

At New York City on the 21st Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, wife of Col. Ingersoll, filed a bond for \$20,000 as administratrix of her husband. Mrs. Ingersoll says that she has made diligent search for the will of her husband, but that to the best of her knowledge he died intestate. The value of his personal property is estimated by her at about \$10,000. At the time of his death he held no real property.

Mount Lookout breaker at Wyoming, Pa., operated by the Temple Iron and Coal Co., was burned on the 21st. The origin of the fire is unknown. The breaker was one of the largest in the valley. The loss is about \$100,000; insured.

Large numbers of deer are swimming the St. Lawrence river to escape the forest fires in New York state. The deer at Rossie, Macomb, DeKalb and DePeyster are still raging with unabated fury.

A MINING TOWN IN FLAMES.

The Town of Victor, Col., is Visited by a Conflagration that Causes a Loss of \$2,000,000.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 22.—Fire has entirely destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, causing a loss estimated at \$2,000,000. Beginning shortly after noon Monday the fire raged until night, consuming everything in its way. It had its origin, it is thought, in the Merchants' cafe, adjoining the Bank of Victor, on the corner of Third street and Victor avenue. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames and in a few minutes the surrounding houses were afire.

Help was summoned from Cripple Creek, but the town was of pine timber for the most part and burned like paper. Efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings by means of dynamite, and all afternoon the hills roared with the explosions, but the effort was in vain.

The fire burned the Bank of Victor, the post office on the corner opposite, crossed Third street and followed the row of blocks between Third and Fourth streets to the north, thence in the Victor Banking Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s office and the office of the Colorado Telephone Co., the Hotel Victor on the opposite side of Fourth, and the three great shaft houses of the Gold Coin Mining Co., and its ore bins, among the largest in the Cripple Creek district. From there the flames were swept northward by the gale which was blowing and never stopped until they had taken the Midland Terminal road at the head of Fourth street. All of the buildings between this area are a total loss with practically all their contents.

The scenes of the great Cripple Creek fire were duplicated. Hurrying before the roaring flames went men, women and children carrying what they could snatch from the flames, racing for their lives. The crash of buildings torn asunder by dynamite and the crackle of the flames as they consumed the dry buildings hastened their flight and the pall of smoke added terror to the spectacle.

YELLOW FEVER'S CAUSES.

An Official Report by Experts as to the Origin of the Dreaded Disease.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The report of the commission appointed by the president in 1897 from the marine hospital service staff to investigate the nature of yellow fever was made public Friday by Surgeon General Wyman. The commission was composed of Surgeon Eugene Wasson and Passed Assistant Surgeon Giddings, both yellow fever experts. The conclusions of the commission are summarized as follows:

First.—That the micro-organism discovered by Prof. Giuseppe Sanarelli, of the University of Bologna, Italy, and by him named "bacillus icteroides," is the cause of yellow fever.

Second.—That yellow fever is naturally infectious to certain animals, the degree varying with the species; that in some rodents local infection is very quickly followed by blood infection; and that, while in dogs and rabbits there is no evidence of this subsequent invasion of the blood, monkeys react to the infection the same as man.

Third.—That infection takes place by way of the respiratory tract, the primary colonization in this tract giving rise to the earlier manifestations of the disease.

Fourth.—That in many cases of the disease, probably a majority, the primary infection or colonization in the lungs is followed by a "secondary infection," or a secondary colonization of this organism in the blood of the patient. This secondary infection may be complicated by the simultaneous passage of other organisms into the blood, or this complication may arise during the last hours of life.

THE SHAMROCK IS HERE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Reaches New York Harbor After an Uneventful Voyage Across the Atlantic.

New York, Aug. 19.—With Sir Thomas Lipton's signals, a shamrock on a gold ground, bordered by a broad band of green, at her topmast truck and the British naval reserve ensign at her jigger masthead the hull of the challenging yacht Shamrock, swinging at anchor off Tompkinsville yesterday bore a striking resemblance to that of the Columbia. She is painted a light green. If painted white it would be a difficult matter at a distance to distinguish the yachts by their hulls. In the trip across the Atlantic, which ended Friday, the Shamrock carried a loose footed mainsail of heavy canvas, having besides three sets of reef points, a "bonnet" in the foot of it.

There are fore and aft battens like those used on the Columbia and the Defender to prevent the crew from sliding overboard during a race. The crew is a sturdy looking lot of Scotch and English men. They wore blue jerseys bearing on the breast the words "Shamrock, R. U. Y. C."

After the yachts had anchored in the upper bay Capt. Hogarth, of the Shamrock, said: "The Shamrock behaved beautifully. I am more than satisfied with her. In fact I am delighted, because the most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized. But I will say this, that gleeful as I am with the behavior of the boat, I was more surprised with the generous reception which she got from the time we were abreast of Sandy Hook."

Tupper's Talk.

London, Aug. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian high commissioner, in an interview Friday said: "The United States is purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through delay. We have no intention of resuming negotiations in regard to matters between Canada and America until the Alaska question is settled. I propose that a British railway be built from Kitimat to Dawson and that a law be passed allowing only Britishers to mine on the Yukon."

ASTONISHED THE DOMINIES.

Sensational Results of a Fancy Dress Costume at a Ministerial Gathering.

Judge E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, Ind., owns one of the handsomest residences in that city—a large stone mansion hidden from the street by a thick grove of trees. It was in this house that one of the most exciting functions ever known in the Hoosier capital took place many years ago, the true story of which is now printed for the first time. The judge, who was one of the leaders of society and at the same time was a pillar in the Presbyterian church, had issued invitations for a fancy dress ball, which at the last moment he had to withdraw because of the presence in this country of a large body of Presbyterian delegates from Great Britain on their way to an international conference in the west.

They were to be entertained at the judge's on the night set for the ball. It so happened that every guest received his notice save one, a merchant named Woodward, who was on a trip through the northwest. It also happened that Mr. Woodward had hit upon the most startling disguise of any planned. He had bought a complete costume of a Sioux war chief and intended making up as nearly like the original as possible.

Mr. Woodward did not return to Indianapolis until the evening fixed for the ball, and, therefore, to save time, put on his costume at his office and drove to the Martindale residence in his carriage, which he dismissed at the gate. Through the trees and shrubbery he glided stealthily until he reached the house. Looking through the window Mr. Woodward saw some persons whom he knew and many of whom he did not, but everyone was in ordinary evening dress.

"They're unmasked," so he quipped the war chief, "but I'll have my fun just the same." Thereupon, stepping upon a ledge, he made one spring through the open window and landed in the center of a group of Scotch delegates, meantime brandishing a genuine tomahawk and uttering shrill and blood-curdling war whoops.

The effect was astounding to the masqueraders. Some of the guests fainted, others crept under the tables and sofas or fled to the upper stories of the house. It took only an instant for Mr. Woodward to discover that a terrible mistake had been made. In order to preserve his identity and make his escape he gave a few more whoops, executed a fearful dance and darted out of the window into the darkness.

It was explained to the foreign guests that one of the Indianapolis Indian tribes was evidently restless, but that no further trouble need be feared. As for Mr. Woodward, his side of the story was not known for nearly 20 years afterward.—Philadelphia Post.

SUNKHAZER FLIES OF MAINE.

Worse Than Jersey Mosquitoes and Kissing Bugs Have No Chance with Them.

Since reading in the newspapers of the kissing bug and his doings all the people in rural Maine have taken to capturing bugs and insects of all sorts and bringing the specimens to town for examination by newspaper men and naturalists. Countless are the kinds of bugs that have been taken. Bangor in bottles, boxes and preserves jars, and the captors all seem to be sorely disappointed when told that instead of the genuine kissing bug, a moth killer, a lacewing fly, or something quite common and harmless.

A man came from Vezie to Bangor the other day with a ferocious-looking bug corked up in a preserve jar and claimed the credit of having captured the first kissing bug in that part of the country. It was not the famous kissing bug that he had, but a native bug somewhat resembling a small lobster with wings.

"I don't care a hang," declared the Vezie man, when told that he must try again. "These fellows kin lick the stuffin' out of Sunkhazers, and that's what none of your common bugs kin do."

Not many people living far away from Bangor know what a "Sunkhazer" is like. It is a ferocious big fly that infests the flats and meadows about Sunkhazer deadwater, a place in the Penobscot river where the water is slack and where millions of logs are rafted. The Sunkhazers are the pest of the loggers, upon whom they feast to their heart's content, and nothing can drive them away. They are four times the size of the famed mosquitoes of Jersey, and any Maine man will back one of them against a dozen kissing bugs in a fair stand-up fight. Maine folks have, probably, no kissing bugs, but so long as the Sunkhazers survive they will not feel lonesome.—N. Y. Sun.

Cody Called for a Cut.

Col. Cody, the eminent scout, helped to build a church at North Platte, and was persuaded by his wife and daughter to accompany them to the opening. The minister gave out the hymn, which commenced with the words: "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing." etc. The organist, who played by ear, started the tune in too high a key and had to try again. A second attempt ended like the first in failure. "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing my great God," came the opening words for the third time, followed by a squeak from the organ and a relapse into painful silence. Cody could contain himself no longer, and blurted out: "Start it at five thousand, and maybe some of the rest of us can get in."—San Francisco Wave.

Traces.

Sorrow had left its marks on her face, but she still showed traces of her former beauty.

In fact, the bitter tears had washed off only a couple of streaks.—Indianapolis Journal.

No Desperandum.

Mistress—You once went to a fortune-teller, Kitty? Did she tell you anything that came true?

Maid—No, ma'am; but I'm young yet!

"For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done."

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